

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA**

**KEVIN M. BELLINGER,**

**Petitioner,**

v.

**Civil Action No. 2:11cv27  
(Judge Bailey)**

**TERRY O'BRIEN, Warden,**

**Respondent.**

**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**

**I. BACKGROUND**

On April 5, 2011, the *pro se* petitioner filed an Application for Habeas Corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241. On April 15, 2011, he was granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Accordingly, this case is before the undersigned for a preliminary review and report and recommendation pursuant to LR PL P 2.

**II. PETITION**

In the petition, the petitioner, a federal inmate, complains that he has been housed in pretrial administrative detention at USP Hazelton since October 7, 2007, for his alleged involvement in a criminal act on that same date. The petitioner further alleges that in January of 2008, after he complained about not being indicted and returned to the general population, he was told that he would not be released from administrative detention until the criminal case is resolved. For relief, the petitioner seeks to be returned to the general population or moved to another USP until the

United States Attorney's office indicts him for his alleged involvement in the October 7, 2007, incident.

### **III. Analysis**

A section 2241 petition is used to attack the manner in which the sentence is executed. See 28 U.S.C. § 2241. More specifically, a section 2241 petition is appropriate where a prisoner challenges the fact or duration of his confinement but not the conditions of that confinement. See Preiser v. Rodriguez, 411 U.S. 475, 499-500 (1973).

Here, the petitioner complains about the conditions of his confinement. Specifically, his claim relates to where and how he is being housed within the Bureau of Prisons. This claim is not an attack on, nor is it related in any way to, the execution of the petitioner's sentence. Thus, it is clear that the petitioner's claims should have been raised pursuant to a civil rights complaint. Preiser at 499-500 (a civil rights action is the proper remedy for a prisoner challenging the conditions of his prison life). See also Lee v. Winston, 717 F.2d 888 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983). Because a petition for writ of habeas corpus under § 2241 is not the proper avenue in which to seek the requested relief, the petition should be denied and dismissed from the Court's active docket.

### **IV. RECOMMENDATION**

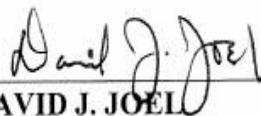
In consideration of the foregoing, it is the undersigned's recommendation that the petitioner's § 2241 petition (Doc. 1) be **DENIED and DISMISSED** without prejudice to his right to file his claims as a civil rights action..

Within fourteen (14) days after being served with a copy of this recommendation, any party may file with the Clerk of the Court written objections identifying the portions of the recommendation to which objections are made, and the basis for such objections. A copy of such

objections should also be submitted to the Honorable John Preston Bailey, United States District Judge. Failure to timely file objections to this recommendation will result in waiver of the right to appeal from a judgment of this Court based upon such Recommendation. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140 (1985) Wright v. Collins, 766 F.2d 841 (4th Cir. 1985); United States v. Schronce, 727 F.2d 91 (4th Cir. 1984), cert. denied, 467 U.S. 1208 (1984).

The Clerk of the Court is directed to mail a copy of this Report and Recommendation to the *pro se* petitioner by certified mail, return receipt requested, to his last known address as reflected on the docket sheet.

Dated: April 15, 2011



---

DAVID J. JOEL  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE